matograph.

IPIRE THEATRE S.20 Secret Service.

IPIRE THEATRE S.15 A Day and a Night.

REICK THEATRE S.15 A Day and a Night.

REAND OPERA HOUSE S.20 What Happe.

RLEM OPERA HOUSE S.20 What Happe. NNICKERBOCKER THEATRE S.15. The Charlatan KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE S.15. The Charlatan KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOP GARDEN S. Vaudeville, LYCKUM THEATRE S.15. The Adventure of Lady MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2:30-8:30-Great Naval MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S 30 -A Brace of Par-ATTAN BEACH - 3:30 T Victor Herbert's Band -Pain's Mapile and Fireworks o Room Hood MANHATTAN THEATRE & The Turtle MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8 15 The Ensign.
PASTOR'S 12 to 11 p. m. Vauleville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE 2 8 Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S THEATRE 5 20 The Meddler.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Athens says that the warships at Candia, Island of Crete, are likely to renew the bombardment of the city; so far three hundred Christian natives have been killed by the rioters. — General Polavieja's programme for the formation of a new political party in Spain has met with the warm approval of several Madrid papers. The impression prevails in Madrid that as soon as the treaty of peace has been signed the Sagasta Cabinet will be replaced by either a Slivela or a Polavieja Ministry. — Six cases of yellow fever have developed in the 5th Immune Regiment al Santiago de Cuba; the other regiments are in fairly good health. — The Spanish Evacuation to delay the meeting of the Commission. The great electric works in Geneva were destroyed by fire. stroyed by fire.

DOMESTIC.-General Miles arrived in Wash-tration have no fear of any serious trouble be-tween the insurgents under Aguinaldo and the tration have no test of all the tween the insurgents under Aguinaldo and the American forces in the Philippines. — State conventions of the Democratic, Populist and Eliver Republican parties were held in Colorado. — The Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cincinnati elected Colonel James A. Saxton, of Chicago, Commander-in-Chief, and decided to meet next year in Philadelphia. declared to make public the purpose Black, but declined to make public the purpose of the visit. —— The last of the volunteer regions of the visit. The last of the volunteer regiments went away from Camp Wikoff, at Montauk; many expressions of sympathy with General Wheeler on the loss of his son were made.

The 9th and 14th New-York Volunteers have been ordered to their armories to be mus-

CITY .- The Sth Regiment, of New-York Voleers, arrived from its camp in Chickamauga.

General Miles left the city for Washing.

The 1st Illinois Volunteers passed ugh the city on their way home. The steamship cent soldiers to Brooklyn. The steamship Old Dominion, from Norfolk, brought to port cent soldiers to Brooklyn. The steamship Old Dominion, from Norfolk, brought to port five officers and many wounded seamen of the Spanish fleet on their way home to Spain.

General Pando, of the Spanish Army, sailed on the steamship Auguste Victoria. Three men were killed in a fire following an explosion in the cellar of a wholesale liquor-house in Vesey-st. Joseph Chamberlain, English Colonial Secretary, left this city for Boston.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, declined to order the release of Miss Bettina Girard, the actress, from the sanitarium of St. Saviour, under the proceedings begun on her behalf. John R. Grant, senior member of the firm of Grant Brothers, of Boston, which has the contract for making the atriags to raise the Cristobal Colon, was found dead in bed in a hotel. The Chief Engineer of the Dock Board after inquiring into the Wilson Line pier disaster, found that it was caused by lightning, and that the contractors were blameless. and that the contractors were blameless.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fah, with continued low temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 71%.

LIGHT ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL. No report on the Nicaragua Canal route has yet been made by the Commission sent out to investigate the matter, of which Admiral Walker is president and Professor Haupt and General Hains are members. But the testimony of the members before the Senate select committee, on June 15-17, has been printed, and indicates clearly some of the results of the investigation. The Commission was engaged most of four months in personal examination, having with it a party of about two hundred and fifty men, of whom about eighty were engineers, with a highly competent geologist and hydrographer and the best instruments for scientific investigation, including ten boring outlits, and the work is still in progress. But the investigation, which seems to be the most thorough of the many which have been made in that field, has already confirmed the accuracy of the Menocal survey so far as it went, and of much information obtained by later inquiries, while it has brought to light interesting and important

It is found by accurate examination that the rocky formation which had been supposed to make necessary an extensive and costly breakwater, in order to form a secure harbor at Brito, does not exist. Admiral Walker testified, the other members agreeing, that a safe and ample harbor could be constructed by mere dredging of the mangrove swamp below the Brito headland, with a comparatively short jetty running out from it. Next, as to the wide variation in the depth of Lake Nicaragua, formerly said to be as much as fifteen feet, which formed an important difficulty in plans heretofore considered, the Commission finds no evidence that the variation is so great, and its and commerce have been suppressed by Spancompetent men at the work appear to believe that the task of regulating the flow of water will be much diminished, in part by controlling the connection with Lake Managua and possibly by controlling a stream which can be di-

verted into it. More important still is the conclusion, in which the Commission appears to be unantmous, that the great risk and cost of unusually high dams on each side can be avoided. on the west side the opinion seems to favor a direct canal not connected with the river. On the east side there is suggested a dam at Machuco dropping some twenty-five feet at that point, and thus bringing within a moderate height the dam at Ochoa. Borings have cleared away an important element of doubt by revealing solid rock bottom at both points where the important dams are required, and also at the San Francisco embankment, though it may be found more desirable to avoid that expensive part of the work entirely by a deeper cut across the divide. No final conclusions have been reached nor has all the needed information been obtained on these points, but the Commission seems to be entirely satisfied that the work can be completed with less risk and probably less cost than previous estimates have indi-

The question of harbors on the lake was inrestigated, with the discovery that a better lotwo or three miles' distance. At Greytown the about three thousand feet, with a shorter one an the opposite side, and by more or less con-

bors at all points needed. No definite estimate | these Spanish islands would easily have doubted of cost has yet been reached, but Professor that the work could be completed for \$99,000,-000, while the other Commissioners spoke of prise is added the expansion to be reasonably \$125,000,000 and \$140,000,000 as the possible maximum. But it is interesting to note that all of them consider any possible difference in the under any stable American government, with

MR. BAILEY IS HOPEFUL. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, is hopeful. In spite of his rejection in Texas he is going to Indiana to open an anti-expansion campaign, and he tells "The Baltimore Sun" that he expects the Demcerats to elect a majority of the House of Representatives and that he looks to a tremendous revulsion of feeling against the Administration that shows a disposition to regard what Mr. Bailey admits to be the present popular desire concerning conquered territories. He seems to think that what the people want is to have the President, like Mr. Bailey, tell them that they are jingo idiots with more enthusiasm than soler sense. And he seems to believe that if the President adopted that policy they would hasten to vote the Republican ticket instead of "turning down" the man who steed in their way, as the Texas Democrats "turned down" Bailey when he tried to stand in their way. At least Mr. Bailey thinks that to give the people what they want is to invite defeat. Therefore it must be that to thwart their will is to prepare for victory. Only Mr. Bailey didn't find that it worked that way in Texas.

Still Mr. Bailey is hopeful. Hope is a blessed thing. If Bailey were not of a sanguine temperament the Texas State Convention might have blighted his young life. But happily he is able, at almost the moment when s enced a politician as Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, is telling "The Baltimore Sun" that "the "Democrats as a party will hardly prove a fac-"tor in the Congressional elections," to predict through the same paper that the next Congress will be Democratic and, above all, anti-expansionist. Now, it requires extreme hopefulness, such as can only belong to extreme youth, to discover an anti-expansion Democratic majority in a House which, even if it should be Democratic, would be made up of a considerable proportion of Democrats nominated by "imperialistic" conventions, and owing their election to expansionist, not anti-expansionist, votes. But Mr. Bailey has a great revulsion of feeling up his sleeve. Just how he is going to make it effective on the next Congress, lnasmuch as the nominations will all be made in a few weeks and the Democrats are striving to outdo the Republicans in demanding retention of all conquered territory, it is difficult to see, and he does not explain. Of course, the voice of Mr. Bailey in Indiana and elsewhere may work a revulsion of feeling. He may convince even a majority of the voters that we should give up Porto Rico and withdraw from Manila. But when he shall have secured his voter the chances are about even that he will simply have convinced the voter that he cannot support the Democratic candidate in his district. If Mr. Balley's revulsion means that he is going to teach the Democrats of Texas not to stand by their own State Convention his propaganda cannot begin any too soon for Republicans. They would naturally like an "era of good feeling" in settling the foreign policy forced by the war, but if Democrats care to add to their disunion, which is already such that Senator Caffery says they could not elect a President even if the Republicans forgot to make a nomiuntion, certainly the Republicans cannot com-Mr. Bailey also thinks he has found a great

issue in the failure of the Republicans to use the proceeds of the bonds sold to carry on the He says the Democrats were right in objecting to the bonds. That is, because the Administration succeeded in conquering Spain sooner than anybody dared to expect, and conequently has not spent so much money as there was reason to fear it might spend, popular indignation will be visited upon it. If it had prolonged the war till all the proceeds of the bonds had been spent, that would have been all right. But since it finished up the struggle in a hurry, with money still in the National pocket, it is evident that it was most wicked to put so much money in the pocket to start with. is another of Mr. Bailey's paradoxes. Just as the President would please the people better if he did what they didn't like, so he would have been more successful in the war if he had been a failure. By all means let Mr. Bailey hasten to Indiana. If there are other States more coubtful let him seek them. The effects of his hopefulness in firing the Democratic heart against "Republican tendencies to expansion" should not be confined to Texas.

VALUE OF THE SPANISH ISLANDS. In most discussions regarding the probable value of the lately Spanish islands to American ment of pension claims on account of the points which appear highly favorable to the commerce a false impression is unintentionally given by constant and natural reference to statistics of their past trade. Though no such thing may be stated or directly implied, the impression is unavoidably given to most readers vice otherwise than on surgeons' certificates of that the traffic which may be reasonably ex- disability during and after the Civil War the pected is at least to some extent measured by last pension claim filed on account of that war returns of past commerce. If this were true | might and would have been adjudicated years the islands would be of great value, indeed, but ago, and at an enormous saving both to the much less valuable than in all probability they Government and pension claimants. will be. Yet there exists no other record to which it is possible to refer, and the only basis of judging what internal or external traffic may be expected in the future is the result of similar transfers from Spanish authority elsewhere. To those who have never realized how industry ish misrule, or by the semi-barbarous rule which long prevailed in the Hawaiian Islands. and how greatly the business of a country depends upon certainty of protection for life and the discussion by openly asking for expressions property in the future, all past records are of public opinion as to the line the Government accessarily misleading.

Suppose one had tried to judge what the business and productive industry of California It, moreover, deplored the apparent apathy of would become under American government at a large share of the nation and the indifference the time it was transferred from Mexican authority. Of necessity any estimate would have left wholly out of sight the vast development which followed as soon as Americans were free to explore the country with safety and with certainty that they would be fully protected in the results of their industry and enterprise. Gold had not been unknown to the savages, to the Mexicans, nor to the Spaniards during their that as for the colonies they are already lost, compation of that country, but no such explora- and the loss of them is by no means an unmitition was then possible as was necessary to uncover the vast deposits which have since contributed so greatly to the wealth of this country. Nor could anybody then have imagined the productiveness in grain and fruits and other products which has followed American occupa-

It is in the strictest sense necessary to any reasonable estimate of the future of islands which Spain will now relinquish that the influence of American immigration, exploration evils from which the country now suffers will and activity in all branches of industrial dedisappear. There will then be one law for rich cation can be chosen on the east side, saving velopment should be taken into account. We and poor alike, and the will of the people, and know only what has been produced and sold not the power of corruption, will prevail in elecdifficulties can only be surmounted by a jetty of and purchased by populations partly savage, partly of the most stagnant temper in the world | The indictment of the present judicature and of respecting industrial progress and under do- the administration of law and the conduct of ductor would "punch in the presence of the pas-

the harbor of Galveston, the mouth of the Mis- | ized by those who have never experienced the sissippi and Port Said, but the Commission effects of Spanish tyranny. It has been the holds it perfectly practicable to make safe har- | judgment of many intelligent investigators that their production and commerce but for the Haupt expressed strongly the present belief | direct influence of Spanish taxation and ex- | read nor write. That is a sad state of affairs. tortion. When the schaulus of American enterexpected must be still greater.

It is not an extravagance to anticipate that cost, even if it should amount to \$200,000,000, certainty that its essential principles, equality quite insignificant compared with the enormous of rights and full protection of citizens of all value of the canal to this country and to its classes will be perpetuated in any future government which this Nation will permit, a body of American citizens strong enough to shape all the industries, the internal traffic and the residence there. Enough of control to insure the future will soon be in their hands. The capital of the whole world will be at the command of their developing energy. The mineral deposits of these islands, of which little is yet inhabited by Europeans, will for the first time be systematically and scientifically investigated. The resources of the forests, which, according to all accounts, must be of enormous value, will be examined in the same way. But the greatest change of all will be in agriculture, from the shiftless and wasteful methods of the past, in the main belonging, indeed, to a very distant past, to the most thrifty and scientific methods of this age. How greatly that change alone will add to the production of the islands no man can calculate, and yet no one can doubt that the increase will be enough to alter all conceptions of the value of these islands to the world.

A WISE ORDER.

The order recently issued by the Secretary of War requiring that a record of the physical condition of every volunteer soldier at the date of his discharge from the military service of the United States shall be made and preserved among the permanent records of the War Department is an exceedingly important one, the value of which, both to the soldler and the Government, will hereafter be fully recognized and appreciated. The list of claims for pensions on account of death or disabilities incurred in the service by volunteers in the war hundred and fifty such claims have already been received by the Commissioner of Pensions, of which forty-five per cent are for invalid pensions and the remainder death claims filed in behalf of widows, minor children and other dependent relatives. Experience since the Civil War, and especially during the last twenty years, has shown that the number of pension claims on account of deaths in the service and of soldiers discharged therefrom on surgeons' certificates of disability constitutes a relatively small proportion of the total of such claims, and indicates that a steady stream of applications for pensions will flow into the Pension Bureau for years to come in behalf of the survivors of the recent war and their widows, children and dependent relatives.

Already, even before the first regiment of the volunteer army has been mustered out of the service, pension attorneys, whose sympathies in behalf of the patriots who compose it are quickened and stimulated by a lively expectation of fees, are busy collecting information to lay the foundation for claims. Their among the regiments that are soon to be musout, and their agents are industriously compiling lists of men who have been treated in camp and general hospitals, as well as of the names and home postoffice addresses of members of volunteer organizations generally. A lively pension campaign is impending, and it seems wise for the Government to be prepared for it, both in its own interest and that of the volunteer who has been honorably discharged from its service not on account of physical disability. That many soldiers will be thus discharged whose health has become impaired in the military service there need be no doubt, and in some cases this impairment will result in permanent and pensionable disabilimakes it all the more important that the exact physical condition of the soldier when he leaves the Army should be ascertained and a record of it preserved.

The order of the Secretary of War prescribes that this record shall consist, first, of the soldition and of any reasons why, in his opinion, it has become impaired as a result of his milltary service, second, of the statement and certificate of his company or other immediate commander respecting the case, and, third, of the certificate of a surgeon, who is to make a thorough physical examination. If a physical disability is claimed which the surgeon cannot find, or which, being found, did not in his opinion originate in the service in line of duty. e soldier will not be discharged until after he shall have been examined by a board of three other medical officers, who shall make a full report of the case. The records thus obtained and preserved will greatly facilitate the settlerecent war and also provide the Government with an additional safeguard against fraudulent claims. If such records had been made of the soldiers who were discharged from the ser

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

The Spanish press has been discussing from various points of view the condition in which the close of the war leaves the Iberian Kingdom and the prospect and best means of its elevation to higher prosperity than it is now enjoying. The "Correo," which is regarded as Señor Sagasia's official organ, gave direction to should follow in settling the issues of the war and in shaping the future course of the nation. with which the loss of all the colonies would probably be regarded. To this the "Nacional" replied that it was a piece of sarcasm for a Government organ to ask for expressions of public opinion when that Government had just been doing its utmost to prevent not only the expression but the very formation of public opinion on the subjects named; and it added gated evil to Spain.

The drift of the discussion further and the general trend of informed thought are set forth by a Madrid correspondent of "The London Post," Three great reforms, he tells us, are urgently demanded. The first is purification of the judicature. When the judges of Spain are men of high character and independence, well paid and irremovable, with jurisdiction over disputes as to the validity of elections, half the tions, and consequently in the Government.

question of the need of such reform.

The education of the people is the second de-

mand. It is a matter of deplorable record that about 70 per cent of the Spanish people cannot intelligent public opinion as that which the "Correo" seeks, but it millitates disastrously against the material progress and prosperity of the country. Through lack of education, and especially of technical instruction and training, Spanlards are unable to develop the resources of the land. Spain's latent wealth is enormous, but it remains latent. So far as it is brought to light and enjoyed it is chiefly by foreigners. Given to her people the intelligence, industry commerce of these islands will soon make their and thrift of their neighbors north of the Pyrences, Spain might readily rival if not actually surpass France in the prosperity and riches that have made the latter country one of the wonders of the world.

The third and last demand reported by this actually known, though they have been so long | correspondent is that the national capital should be removed from Madrid to Barcelona. That is a change to which strong objections, on sentimental and other grounds, would assuredly be made. Yet the arguments in favor of it have undenlable force. Madrid is an artificial capital, which gives nothing to Spain and has no industries but polities; while Barcelona is the natural capital, the metropolis, the centre of population, industry and commerce. At the former the Government is surrounded by purely political influences, and is dominated by the Southern fondness for rhetoric; while at the latter it would be in immediate touch with the industrial and progressive elements of the nation. and would be controlled more by the active, working North. The change would also probably decrease the activity and power of the Socialists, Carlists and other revolutionary elements, who now flourish most in the North, in their wide separation from the seat of govern-

These are the chief reforms demanded, as outlined by this correspondent. They are of interest to all who have regard for the future of one of the most ancient and once most splendid of European kingdoms. It is agreeable to believe that the thoughts of the men who have the destinies of Spain in their keeping are beginning to dwell upon such practical matters, and are considering ways and means of improvagainst Spain will be a long one. About two Ing what is left to Spain, rather than brooding over and lamenting what she has lost. "Woe is Me, Albama?' is a mournful and moving ballad, but it is not to be set to the musle of a nation's march to greatness.

COTTON YIELD AND CONSUMPTION.

According to the annual statement of Mr. Hester, secretary of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, the actual production of cotton last year was very much larger than even the unprecedented yield represented by figures of the commercial crop. He makes the actual growth 11,485,000 bales, and states that 330,000 bales were grown but not marketed during the year just closed. This appears to mean cotton in the hands of actual producers or their factors, and not owned by mills. But the old difficulty with all these returns now presents itself in aggravated form; it is not possible that Southern cotton mills close the cotton year with absolutely no stock, or with exactly the same quantity each year, nor is anything ever allowed for cotton which they may have contracted to take, but for the time left in the hands of growers or circulars are found in every military camp factors until it is wanted. Presumably part of the 220,000 bales thay have been marketed in that sense, though not as yet shipped. Mr. Hester also makes Southern consumption, said to be "actual figures reported by the mills," no less than 1,231,841 bales, a great increase, Mr. Hester makes the increase in Southern consumption 378,500 bales since 1804 '95, or 44 per cent in three years, while he states that of takings by Northern spinners 412,000 remained in mill stocks, against 75,000 a year ago, which would make Northern mill consumption 1,874.-740 bales, against 2,040,000 in 1894-95, g decrease of 165,260 bales, or 8 per cent, in five years. If this is true, the total consumption last was Northern, against 2,893,352 in 1894-95, of anything. which 70.51 per co

It is not altogether incredible that as much as a seventh of the Northern production has been transferred to Southern mills for a single year, or, more strictly, a tenth of the entire production. In spite of much stoppage of works and dier's own declaration as to his physical con- embarrassment during the last year, the Northern mills appear to have marketed one-twelfth less cotton worked into goods than they did in the year of greatest production in the past, and as they are constantly working toward the output of lighter and finer goods, in which the Southern mills do not yet compete, it is not impossible that the smaller quantity of cotton used at the North may represent a larger output in yards and in value, though that does not yet appear. The circular of Mr. Hester also gives the information, obtained from Mr. Ellison by cable, that European mill stocks on September 1 were 770,000 bales, against 398,000 a year ago. The mill stocks on both sides would then be, on Mr. Hester's returns, 1,182,000 bales, against 473,000 a year ago, and the commercial stocks 1,443,000, against 807,000 a year ago. These, deducted from the crop reported by Mr. Hester, 11,199,904 bales, would leave for the year's consumption 9,855,000 bales, European stocks of other than American cotton being very small and presumably not appreciably changed since a year ago. The world has never yet consumed anything like so great a quantity of American cotton, but if it has during the last year there is much more warrant than has hitherto appeared for the rapid increase in production.

Yet a further surprising Increase in consumption must be realized this year, if another crop nearly as large as that of 1897 is to be marketed on satisfactory terms. Mr. Hester, it will be noticed, makes the actual growth last year 11,485,000 bales, or 1,630,000 more than his figeres leave for consumption. But there is already on hand in mill and commercial stocks 2,025,000 bales, besides the 330,000 reported as "grown but not marketed." With 2,955,000 bales on hand, another crop of 11,000,000 bales would make the supply exceed even last year's reported consumption by 4,100,000 bales, which is more than is commercially carried when ordinary prices exist.

The Coroner is going to try to find out who was to blame for the disaster at Cohoes, but it needs no Coroner to tell us that a grade crossing is a nuisance which cannot be abolished too

Mr. Andrew Lang, discussing rhymes in "The London Dally News," turns for an illustration to those tantalizing verses, beginning

Punch, brothers, punch with care; Punch in the presence of the passenjaire!

and credits them to Mark Twain. This is not unnatural, since they are most commonly assoclated with the story which Mark Twain wrote about the effect which they had on him in common with everybody else who once had their jingle fixed in mind. But Mark Twain is not the author of the verses. They were written by the late Isaac H. Bromley, and were first published in The Tribune. Their origin was due to a suggestion from a colleague of Mr. Bromley, who, in the days of horsecars, bell punches and various colored trip slips, had his attention attracted one night as he was making a lonely journey downtown to the sign in the car informing the public that the con-

stant dredging, such as is found necessary at | pressing conditions which cannot be fully real- | elections implied in this demand is a most seri- | senger." The sound drummed itself into his copied the phrases of the notice and handed them to Mr. Bromley as something which seemed to him funny. So they seemed to Mr. Bromley, and from them he evolved the muchquoted lines. Their publication in The Tribune brought them to the notice of Mark Twain, who found in them a text, as he himself says in his story-its truth being so much stranger than fiction that his readers have persisted in regarding it as fiction and believing that he wrote the jingle for the sake of the tale, and not the tale because he was tormented by the jingle.

> "Is it cool enough for you?" is a pleasant variation of the old and exasperating formula.

The sympathy of the whole country will go out to Ceneral Wheeler in the dreadful affliction which he has been called on to endure. The death by drowning of his gallant young son, whose character gave promise of an honorable career in the service of the United States, is a cause for universal regret. To his father, for whom the American people cherish sentiments of peculiar affection and respect, the loss is irreparable, but we hope that the assurance of their compassion may help him to bear it.

Popular faith in the theory that New-York is the finest summer resort in the country may possibly have been shaken during the last two months, but nothing shall deter us from asserting that as an autumn resort the metropolis has undisputed claims to distinction.

PERSONAL.

The Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, says an English paper, once had a very extraordinary experihaving swallowed a bullet with which he had been wounded, and which he now preserves as a memento. During the campaign of 1888 Major Kitchener was hit in the side of the face by a bullet during a skirmish near Suakim, and was taken down the Nile, and thence to the Citadel Hospital, at Cairo, where, despite all the efforts of the surgeons, the bullet could not be located. The the surgeons, the bullet could not be located. The wound was a healthy one, and soon healed, and the medical officers came to the conclusion that the bullet had worked its way out, without being noticed, on the passage down the Nile. The Major's nurse one day tempted his patient's appetite with a tasty beefsteak, which the Major had no sooner attacked than he out his hand to his throat, exclaiming: "Bilton, if there was no hone in the steak, I've swallowed that bullet. I felt it go down." This proved to be the case.

By an interesting coincidence General Wheeler, he has been at the head of the encampment at Montauk, and who, almost from the time the war Montaus, and who, almost from the time the war began, has been prominently before the public gize, received his appointment and owes his mili-tary education to John Wheeler, of New-York, who, back in the fifties, was a Representative in Congress from this city. The two men bear no relationship to each other. The General at the time was a young fellow working as a clerk in some office here, and applied for the appointment and received it.

General Hugo von Winterfeld, who died in Berlin, rmany, last Sunday, was the son-in-law of the late J. W. Schmidt, who was at one time Consul-General of Prussia in this city. A number of his relatives still live here. The General was for a time commander of the Guards at Berlin and a general aid to Emperor Frederick.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, of Cleveland, has declined the office of archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, made vacant by the ection of the Rev. William M. Rrown as Bishop eadjutor of Arkansas. Mr. Paddock has accepted adjutor of Arkansas. the appointment of priest in charge of the l Cathedral in this city, offered to Bishop Potter.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7.-Commodore Philip, commander of the North Atlantic Squadre in Brandon yesterday, and will spend several days with his uncle, Dr. A. T. Woodward.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fighting power of the newly formed republic, the United States of Central America, is not great. Salvador has an army of 4,000 men, with a militia of 18,000. Its navy consists of a custom-house Honduras has an army of 500 men, with 20,000 militia and no navy whatever. Nicaragua has an army of 2,000 men, with 5,000 in its reserve

"How did the fire start?"
"In the haberdasner's store. The theory of the issurance companies is that one of the new fall extres and a pair of golf stockings got crossed." (Chicago Tribune.

An English paper tells this story at the expense of a well-known physician: Not long ago an anxfour mother brought her daughter to see him. girl was suffering from what is known among people as "general lowness," There was nothing year was 3,106,581 bales, of which 60.34 per cent listless, and did not care about eating or doing ration of Belgium from Holland the Dutch have the mother was s but apparently heard all he said, and here off her daughter, determined to carry out the prescription to the very letter. In ten days' time they were back again, and the girl looked a different creature. She was rosy-checked, smiling and the picture of The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the case. "I am glad to see that your daugh-ter is so much letter," he said. "Yes," exclaimed the excited and grateful mother, "thanks o you, doctor! She has had just what you ordered. has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here, and sometimes oftener-and once or twice uncooked-and now look at her!"

"No. Herbert, I am sorry, but I am sure we could of be happy together. You know I always want not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything. "But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we were married."—(Tit-Bits.

A curious plan for elevating Georgia morals has been formulated by a well-known citizen of At lanta. He proposes that each county shall decids y vote on January 1 of each year who the worst man in the county is, and that the man receiving highest number of votes shall on the easuing February 1 be hanged. It is claimed for the plan that it would induce had men to emigrate, and that the "complimentary vote" received by those who had just begun to be bad, but were not generally recognized as such, would tend to create a desire within them to be enrolled among the well-

Mary had been to have her fortune told, and when she came back her mistress noticed that she was tather rose, and slammed the dishes around in a most destructive manner.

"Why, what is the matter, Mary?" she queried presently. "Didn't she tell you a good fortune?

"Oh, yes, it was good enough, if that's all," snapped Mary, "but I don't believe in them early tellin' women like her. She give out that she didn't use no eards 't all, but went into a transome, an'then when I got there she hauls out two dirty decks, and never a transome does she have. She can tell all the good fortune she wants t—I wouldn't believe a word out of her mouth."—(Cleveland Plain Deaer.

An Irish correspondent of "The London Daily Telegraph" says that a countryman of his was badly wounded in lattle, and, as he lay on the ground, a wounded comrade near him kept up continual howling from pain. "What the divil are ye shoutin' like that for," said Pat; "do ye think that nobody's kilt but yerself?" A sergeant in a regiment of light horse was both very tall and very orpulent, and often joked with one of his men an Irishman-as to the proneness of his countrymen to make bulls in the course of ordinary conversation. "Be me sowl," said the Irishman, land never made such a bull as England did when she made a light horseman of you."

UNAPPRECIATED KISSES.

He never sunk a collier
To bottle up a fleet.
But the pretty maidens kiss him
And exclaim: "Oh, sin't be so

He never scoffed at danger, Nor made a poet sing; He has never done a single Extraordinary thing.

penses of Colonel Ingersoil's journey."

Still the women, when they see him, Utter words of wild delight, And at once begin to kiss him, Each of them with all her might.

But it hasn't swelled his head up, Hasn't spoiled the little chap— He is three weeks old and doesn't Care a coatinental rap. —(Cleveland Leader.

James Tuttle, of Atlanta, Ill., secured nearly twenty years ago a promise of a funeral oration from Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. Tuttle is now ninety-two years old, and has just drawn up a will in which \$1,000 is set aside "to defray the ex-

Depends on Circumstances.—Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, I see a good deal in the papers about infernal machines. What is an infernal machine?

Mr. Chugwater—Well, sometimes I think it's a lawn mover and sometimes I think it's a plano.—(Chicago Tribune.

THE ORANGE FETES.

A ROYAL IDYL WITH A DUTCH BACK-GROUND - QUEEN WILHELMINA'S GUESTS-REMBRANDTS AND

> A POET-LAUREATE. London, August 31.

A royal idyl diverts attention, at least for a day, from the serious polemics over national armaments and rational peace with which England and Europe are filled. Queen Wilhelmina completes her eighteenth year to-day, and by the laws of the Netherlands is invested with full rights of sovereignty. The Queen Regent issued vesterday her final proclamation announcing the close of the Regency, thanking her subjects for their love and fidelity, and ending with the plous hope that the country may "become great in everything in which a small nation can be great." The accession of the young Queen is heralded to-day throughout her dominions home and abroad, and special services are held not only in the Reformed but in all churches in Holland. Mother and daughter are attend. ing one of these services in the Great Church at The Hague and listening to a sermon by the Court Preacher. Early in the evening the young Queen holds her first Ministerial Council in her palace, and signs a decree conferring honors and decorations upon her mother's mos useful supporters. In this quiet way opens the reign of almost the last descendant of the his toric house of Nassau-Orange.

Loyalty to that house is the golden thread which binds together all the best and noblest chapters of Dutch history, and consequently the Orange colors will be the consistent and logical tone of the approaching fortnight The royal family traces its decent from Count Walram in the eleventh century, when the Nassau house first became prominent, and was at once divided into two branches, the older identified with Germany and the younger transplanted to the Netherlands. By a series of marriages with heiresses the Netherland Nassaus increased their estates and authority. By one of these matches the barony of Breda was secured, and by another a rich province in the south of France. The most important of these royal marriages was that which transferred the crown of England to an Orange Prince. But while the Nassau-Orange house has been consagacity in commercial investments and good sense in making suitable marriages, these are not its main claims upon Dutch affection and loyalty. It has been associated from the times of the dukes of Guedres and William the Silent with the cause of Dutch independence and civi and religious liberty. The leaders of the heroic struggles against tyranny and oppression have been the patriotic Stadtholders and Kings of this famous line, whose memories are reverenced by the Dutch people. The exhibition of Nassau-Orange relics will naturally be one o the most popular features of the approaching

Holland, like Denmark, is a little country at a time when the utility of small and weak nations in the world is cynically questioned. Unlike Denmark, it has an outlying empire of populous and valuable colonies, and it has an extensive commerce conducted with all countries. The young Queen has more colonial subjects under her sway than any other European severeign except the Queen of England. These subjects must be well governed, since they seldom rise in revolt against their colonial governors. Wherever Dutch colonists and traders have gone there has been firm, if not atways flexible and intelligent government. When independence was won under the House of Orange Spain had a world-wide empire. That empire has been lost through misgovernment and folly, but the despised provinces of the Netherlands, although surrounded by powerful and envious States, have retained and even enlarged their colonial empire.

The Dutch people have a fine talent for centring their attention upon their own affairs and keeping out of everything which does not concern them. This trait has been their best resource in avoiding complications with larger much the matter with her, but she was pale and and more powerful countries. Since the sepa-The doctor, after due consultation, pre- had a quiet, uneventful national history, withscribed for her a glass of claret three times a day out a single dramatic passage. Only once in the course of the jast sixty years have they been startled by a revelation of European intrigue. This was early in 1870, when the treaty of partition proposed by Benedetti and taken into consideration by Bismarck was made public. This was the specious scheme for incorporating Beigium with France and Holland with Prussia without the consent of either of the smaller king. doms and in defiance of European treaty law. Germany and France fought their duel without purchasing peace by agreeing upon so dishonorable a bargain; but the Dutch received a warning which they have never forgotten. They have persisted in holding Germany responsible for what was in reality an audacious intrigue of Napoleon III. They have continued to distrust Berlin diplomacy and to forecast suspiclously ulterior German designs for the acqui-

sition of Holland with its colonial poscessions. These considerations have had weight in determining the character of the revels which are to accompany the young Queen's accession to govereignty. It will be a Dutch festival, appealing to home traits and local pride. The Queen will take her place among the masses of her own home-loving population and receive tribute from her loyal colonists. It will be a popular fete. with historical costume pageants representing the heroic periods of association with the Nassau-Orange line, with the most notable exhibitions of Rembrandts ever heid, with a simple and almost republican ceremony of inauguration, and with a series of varied town shows in Amsterdam and The Hague for the entertainment of the people. There will be few ceremenial scenes in the palaces. Wealth and noble lineage will not be singled out for class privileges. The Queen will hold court among her own subjects and convince them by her unaffeeted simplicity and homely ways that, while she may be young in years, she is old-fashioned and patriotic in feeling-a characteristic Dutch sovereign, with a glamour of romance cast by her girlish inexperience and exceptional post-

There will be royal guests during the fêtes, for the Nassau-Orange family is connected with some of the important houses of the Continent. Among these relatives who will be present are the Prince and Princess Waldeck-Pyrmont, the Princess Pauline and the Duchess of Albany. who are the Queen's uncle and aunts; the Prince and Princess Albert of Prussia and their sons, the Prince and Princess of Wied, the Grandduke of Saxe-Weimar and his grandsons, Prince William and Prince Bernard; the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess of Luxemburg, and other connections. Other guests will be the King and Queen of Würtemberg, the Prince and Princes of Reuss, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklen burg-Schwerin, Prince and Princess Christian and Prince Harold of Denn.ark, and Prince and Princess Charles of Sweden. Among these guests will be at least three available candidates for the position of Prince Consort-one of Danish stock, Prince Harold, and two German Princes, with Orange blood; but the young Queen is in ne haste for marriage, and matchmaking is premature. The Dutch people would be in a bad humor for the enjoyment of the fêtes if they suspected that their Queen was inspecting critically two of the young German Princes in waiting and trying her hand discreetly at flirtation. A Danish alliance would be in closer accord with their sympathies.

The Rembrandt exhibition will be the chief artistic feature of the fêtes. In addition to the masterpieces familiar to all visitors in Holland.